

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US04/08243

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : H04B 7/00; H04H 1/00; H04H 7/00
US CL : 455/3.01, 3.03, 3.04, 3.06, 41.2, 412.1, 414.1

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 455/3.01, 3.03, 3.04, 3.06, 41.2, 412.1, 414.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
Searched East

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2003/0050058 (Walsh et al.) 13 March 2003 (13.03.2003), Figure 1, Sections 0042 lines 1 - 7, 0043 lines 1 - 11, 0082 lines 1 - 7, 0083	1 - 2, 4 - 6, 8 - 12, 15 - 16, 18 - 19, 21 - 24, 29
Y	US 2003/0050058 (Walsh et al.) 13 March 2003 (13.03.2003), Sections 0042 lines 1 - 5, 0043 lines 1 - 9	3, 13, 13 - 14, 25 - 26, 28
Y	US 2002/0137460 (Sun et al.) 26 Sept. 2002 (26.09.2002), Sections 0014, 0016 lines 1 - 5	3, 27 - 28
Y	US 2003/0197607 (Strierner) 23 Oct. 2003 (23.10.2003), Section 0074	7
Y	US 6,263,491 (Hunt) 17 July 2001 (17.07.2001), Column 6 lines 22 - 39	13 - 14, 25 - 26
Y	US 2002/0066018 (Linnartz) 30 May 2002 (30.03.2002), Section 0028 lines 1 - 9	17, 20, 30

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T"

later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X"

document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y"

document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&"

document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 October 2005 (17.10.2005)

Date of mailing of the international search report

16 DEC 2005

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the
INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

To:
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PCT

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

(PCT Rule 43bis.1)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 5532.P023PCT		Date of mailing (day/month/year) 16 DEC 2005
International application No. PCT/US04/08243		FOR FURTHER ACTION See paragraph 2 below
International filing date (day/month/year) 17 March 2004 (17.03.2004)	Priority date (day/month/year) 16 March 2004 (16.03.2004)	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC IPC(7): H04B 7/00; H04H 1/00; H04H 7/00 and US Cl.: 455/3.01, 3.03, 3.04, 3.06, 412.1, 414.1		
Applicant JANIK, CRAIG		

1. This opinion contains indications relating to the following items:

- ☒ Box No. I Basis of the opinion
- ☐ Box No. II Priority
- ☐ Box No. III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- ☐ Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention
- ☒ Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- ☐ Box No. VI Certain documents cited
- ☐ Box No. VII Certain defects in the international application
- ☐ Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application

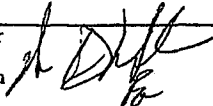
2. FURTHER ACTION

If a demand for international preliminary examination is made, this opinion will be considered to be a written opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority ("IPEA") except that this does not apply where the applicant chooses an Authority other than this one to be the IPEA and the chosen IPEA has notified the International Bureau under Rule 66.1bis(b) that written opinions of this International Searching Authority will not be so considered.

If this opinion is, as provided above, considered to be a written opinion of the IPEA, the applicant is invited to submit to the IPEA a written reply together, where appropriate, with amendments, before the expiration of 3 months from the date of mailing of Form PCT/ISA/220 or before the expiration of 22 months from the priority date, whichever expires later.

For further options, see Form PCT/ISA/220.

3. For further details, see notes to Form PCT/ISA/220.

Name and mailing address of the ISA/ US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Date of completion of this opinion 17 October 2005 (17.10.2005)	Authorized officer Raymond S. Dean  Telephone No. 571-272-7877
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Box No. I Basis of this opinion

1. With regard to the language, this opinion has been established on the basis of:

- ☒ the international application in the language in which it was filed
- ☐ a translation of the international application into _____, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (Rules 12.3(a) and 23.1(b)).

2. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application and necessary to the claimed invention, this opinion has been established on the basis of:

a. type of material

- ☐ a sequence listing
- ☐ table(s) related to the sequence listing

b. format of material

- ☐ on paper
- ☐ in electronic form

c. time of filing/furnishing

- ☐ contained in the international application as filed.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in electronic form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search.

3. ☐ In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table(s) relating thereto has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.

4. Additional comments:

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Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43 bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)

Claims Please See Continuation Sheet YES

Claims Please See Continuation Sheet NO

Inventive step (IS)

Claims Please See Continuation Sheet YES

Claims Please See Continuation Sheet NO

Industrial applicability (IA)

Claims Please See Continuation Sheet YES

Claims Please See Continuation Sheet NO

2. Citations and explanations:

Please See Continuation Sheet

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Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.

V.1. Reasoned Statements:

The opinion as to Novelty was positive (Yes) with respect to claims NONE

The opinion as to Novelty was negative (No) with respect to claims 1-2, 4 - 6, 8 - 12, 15 - 16, 18 - 19, 21 - 24, 29

The opinion as to Inventive Step was positive (Yes) with respect to claims NONE

The opinion as to Inventive Step was negative (NO) with respect to claims 1 - 30

The opinion as to Industrial Applicability was positive (YES) with respect to claims 1 - 30

The opinion as to Industrial Applicability was negative (NO) with respect to claims None

V. 2. Citations and Explanations:

1. Claims 1 - 2, 4 - 6, 8 - 12, 15 - 16, 18 - 19, 21 - 24, and 29 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058).

Regarding Claim 1, Walsh teaches a system comprising: a server computer (Figure 1, Section 0049 lines 6 - 11); a wireless transmitter to transmit a signal (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 10 - 11); and a portable device comprising: a wireless receiver to receive the signal (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices comprise transceivers thus there will be a receiver to receive signals from the DCDS server); and a wireless transceiver to transition from a first state to a second state to perform content synchronization with the server computer in response to the signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet), wherein the wireless transceiver consumes less power in the first state than in the second state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode).

Regarding Claim 2, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless transmitter is physically coupled to the server computer (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 10 - 11).

Regarding Claim 4, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless transmitter transmits the signal periodically until the portable device responds to the signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the master (DCDS server) periodically transmits inquiry messages which comprise access codes, when the access code matches the Bluetooth enabled devices access code said Bluetooth enabled devices will respond with an acknowledgement signal).

Regarding Claim 5, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless transmitter transmits the signal in response to a user request (Sections 0082 lines 1 - 7, 0083).

Regarding Claim 6, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless receiver includes a radio frequency (RF) receiver (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices comprise RF transceivers thus there will be a RF receiver to receive signals from the DCDS server) and the wireless transmitter includes a RF transmitter (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 10 - 11, the Bluetooth transceivers comprise RF transmitters).

Regarding Claim 8, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless receiver includes a mobile cellular phone network receiver (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9).

Regarding Claim 9, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless transceiver includes a wireless local area (WLAN) transceiver (Section 0042 lines 6 - 7).

Regarding Claim 10, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the server computer includes a personal computer (Figure 1).

Regarding Claim 11, Walsh teaches a method comprising: causing a first microprocessor in a portable device to transition from a first state to a second state in response to a wireless signal (Sections 0042 lines 1 - 5, 0043 lines

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In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.

1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices comprise microprocessors, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet, since the microprocessor controls said Bluetooth enabled devices said microprocessor will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode) wherein the first microprocessor consumes more power in the second state than in the first state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode, since the microprocessor controls the Bluetooth enabled device said microprocessor consumes less power in standby mode than in activation mode); the first microprocessor activating a wireless transceiver in the portable device to establish communication with a server computer in response to the wireless signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the master (DCDS server) periodically transmits inquiry messages which comprise access codes, when the access code matches the Bluetooth enabled devices access code said Bluetooth enabled devices will respond with an acknowledgement signal); and synchronizing content stored in the portable device with content in the server computer (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet).

Regarding Claim 12, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Walsh further teaches enabling a power supply system to cause the first microprocessor to transition from the first state to the second state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet).

Regarding Claim 15, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless signal includes a radio frequency (RF) pulse (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the master (DCDS server) periodically transmits inquiry messages which comprise access codes, said inquiry messages are transmitted in pulses).

Regarding Claim 16, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless signal includes a pager message (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, in a Bluetooth system units desiring a connection transmit paging and inquiry messages).

Regarding Claim 18, Walsh teaches a method comprising: activating a transmitter; and wirelessly transmitting a signal using the transmitter (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 10 - 11, the Bluetooth transceivers will transmit signals), wherein the signal causes a wireless transceiver in a portable device to transition from a first state to a second state to perform content synchronization with a server computer if the portable device receives the signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet), wherein the wireless transceiver consumes less power in the first state than in the second state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode).

Regarding Claim 19, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 18. Walsh further teaches providing a graphical user interface to allow a user to specify a predetermined time at which the signal is transmitted (Section 0083, the user wants the content to be broadcast at the time said user selects said content, said time is the predetermined time).

Regarding Claim 21, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 18. Walsh further teaches receiving a user request, in response to which the transmitter is activated (Section 0082 lines 1 - 7).

Regarding Claim 22, Walsh teaches an apparatus comprising: a wireless receiver to receive a signal (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices comprise transceivers thus there will be a receiver to receive signals from the DCDS server); and a wireless transceiver operable to transition from a first state to a second state to perform content synchronization with a server computer in response to the signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices' identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet), wherein the wireless transceiver consumes less power in the first state than in the second state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode).

Regarding Claim 23, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 22. Walsh further teaches a microprocessor, coupled to the wireless receiver, to periodically enable the receiver (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices comprise microprocessors).

Regarding Claim 24, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 23. Walsh further teaches wherein the microprocessor cycles between a first and a second power mode (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices' identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet, since the microprocessor controls said Bluetooth enabled devices said microprocessor will cycle between the standby mode and activation mode), the microprocessor consumes less power in the first power mode than in the second power mode (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth

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enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode, since the microprocessors control the Bluetooth enabled devices said microprocessors will consume less power in the standby mode than in the activation mode), and the microprocessor enables the receiver when the microprocessor is in the second power mode (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices' identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet).

Regarding Claim 29, Walsh teaches a machine-readable medium that provides instructions that, if executed by a processor, will cause the processor to perform operations comprising: providing a user interface to allow a user to enter a predetermined time (Sections 0043 lines 1 - 9, 0083, the Bluetooth enabled devices comprise microprocessors thus there will be a machine-readable medium for the instruction code that runs said microprocessors, the user wants the content to be broadcast at the time said user selects said content, said time is the predetermined time); and wirelessly transmitting a signal at the predetermined time to cause a wireless transceiver in a portable device to transition from a first state to a second state to perform content synchronization with a server computer if the portable device receives the signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices' identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet), wherein the wireless transceiver consumes less power in the first state than in the second state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode).

2. Claims 3 and 27 - 28 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058) in view of Sun et al. (US 2002/0137460).

Regarding Claim 3, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the portable device is inside an automobile (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices can be inside automobiles).

Walsh does not teach a remote controller that includes the wireless transmitter and the remote controller is physically coupled to a key to the automobile.

Sun teaches a remote controller that includes the wireless transmitter and the remote controller is physically coupled to a key to the automobile (Sections 0014, 0016 lines 1 - 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Walsh with the remote controller of Sun for the purpose of enabling a user to remotely control said user's Bluetooth enabled device as taught by Sun.

Regarding Claim 27, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 23. Walsh does not teach a remote controller to send the signal in response to user activation.

Sun teaches a remote controller to send the signal in response to user activation (Sections 0014, 0016 lines 1 - 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Walsh with the remote controller of Sun for the purpose of enabling a user to remotely control said user's Bluetooth enabled device as taught by Sun.

Regarding Claim 28, Walsh in view of Sun teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 27. Walsh further teaches wherein the portable device is inside an automobile (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices can be inside automobiles). Sun further teaches wherein the remote controller includes a key to the automobile (Section 0014).

3. Claim 7 lacks an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058) in view of Striemer (US 2003/0197607).

Regarding Claim 7, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh does not teach wherein the wireless receiver includes a pager network receiver.

Striemer teaches a pager network receiver (Sections 0074).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Bluetooth enabled devices of Walsh with the pager module of Striemer for the purpose of creating a more flexible Bluetooth device that can receive pages over a paging network as taught by Striemer.

4. Claims 13 - 14 and 25 - 26 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058) in view of Hunt (US 6,263,491).

Regarding Claim 13, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 12. Walsh further teaches cycling a microprocessor in the portable device between a first and a second power modes (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices' identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet, since the microprocessor controls said Bluetooth enabled devices said microprocessor will cycle between the standby mode and activation mode), wherein the microprocessor is operable in the second power mode to enable the power supply system in response to the wireless signal

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(Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices' identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet), and wherein the microprocessor consumes less power in the first power mode than in the second power mode (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode, since the microprocessors control the Bluetooth enabled devices said microprocessors will consume less power in the standby mode than in the activation mode).

Walsh does not teach second microprocessor.

Hunt teaches a second microprocessor (Column 6 lines 22 - 39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Bluetooth enabled devices of Walsh with the dual microprocessor of Hunt as an alternative means for controlling said Bluetooth enabled devices.

Regarding Claim 14, Walsh in view of Hunt teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 13. Walsh further teaches receiving the wireless signal by a receiver coupled to a microprocessor (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, since the microprocessor controls the Bluetooth enabled devices, the Bluetooth transceivers of said devices are coupled to the microprocessor). Hunt further teaches a second microprocessor (Column 6 lines 22 - 39).

Regarding Claim 25, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 23. Walsh further teaches a microprocessor to enable the wireless transceiver in response to the signal (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices comprise microprocessors); and a power supply system, coupled to said microprocessor, to provide power to said microprocessor (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, a Bluetooth enabled device comprises a power supply that provides power to the components, such as the microprocessor, that make up said device).

Walsh does not teach second microprocessor.

Hunt teaches a second microprocessor (Column 6 lines 22 - 39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Bluetooth enabled devices of Walsh with the dual microprocessor of Hunt as an alternative means for controlling said Bluetooth enabled devices.

Regarding Claim 26, Walsh in view of Hunt teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 13. Walsh further teaches the power supply system providing power to the microprocessor in response to the signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the master (DCDS server) periodically transmits inquiry messages which comprise access codes, when the access code matches the Bluetooth enabled devices access code said Bluetooth enabled devices will respond with an acknowledgement signal, power will be provided in the activation mode).

5. Claims 17, 20, and 30 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058) in view of Linnartz (US 2002/0066018).

Regarding Claim 17, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Walsh does not teach decoding an encrypted message carried by the wireless signal.

Linnartz teaches decoding an encrypted message carried by the wireless signal (Section 0028 lines 1 - 9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the encryption method taught by Linnartz in the Bluetooth system of Walsh for the purpose of authenticating the Bluetooth enabled devices in order to enable user privacy as taught by Linnartz.

Regarding Claims 20, 30, Walsh teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claims 18, 29. Walsh does not teach encrypting a message, wherein wirelessly transmitting the signal includes transmitting the encoded/encrypted message.

Linnartz teaches encrypting a message, wherein wirelessly transmitting the signal includes transmitting the encoded/encrypted message (Section 0028 lines 1 - 9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the encryption method taught by Linnartz in the Bluetooth system of Walsh for the purpose of authenticating the Bluetooth enabled devices in order to enable user privacy as taught by Linnartz.

6. Claims 1- 30 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(4), and thus have industrial applicability because the subject matter claimed can be made or used in industry.